

without coming in contact with the decayed tooth or its immediate neighbourhood. This state of things having continued about two years, it became necessary to extract this tooth. When the soreness of the gum had abated, and she began to use that side of the mouth, she was surprised to find that articles of food which were ordinarily pleasant to her, assumed a different and a disagreeable flavour when masticated there. The same was true of tea, coffee, and other liquids; and in this day, which is about a year from the extraction, the sense of taste on this side is both impaired in acuteness, and, what is still more remarkable, fails to perceive the true flavour of whatever is subjected to its action.

Dr. C. was at first inclined to suspect there was more fancy than philosophy in this lady's account of herself, although, so far as he had observed, she was the least of all persons given to vain imaginings; but further observation and inquiry have convinced him that the facts are as above stated; and he is the more confirmed in this opinion by the subsequent occurrence of another case precisely similar in all its details, excepting that it occurred in an old lady, whilst the subject of the former was young.

Case of Croup.—The following case of croup successfully treated with opiates and antispasmodics, is related in our cotemporary, the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, by Dr. S. D. TOWNSEND.

A boy aged three years, remarkably fat and plethoric, was attacked with croup early on Thursday morning, January 14th. An emetic was administered, and followed by ten grains of calomel and the warm bath. Partial relief was obtained through the day, but at night the respiration became worse, and continued without improvement in the morning. 15th. The breathing was now constantly stridulous; heaving of the chest; pulse full and frequent, with profuse perspiration. Dr. T. commenced with one grain of calomel and one of Drver's powder, alternately every hour, with a tea-spoonful of a mixture containing twenty drops of laudanum and two drachms of valerian in two ounces of syrup of squills. This treatment was continued through the day and night: a blister was also applied to the throat. 16th. An amendment: the case was now considered hopeless; the lungs and trachea were obstructed with mucus, and the peculiar croupy sound constantly present in the respiration. As the mixture was not retained on the stomach, it was omitted, and the calomel and Drver's powder continued every hour. 17th. The opium has produced continued sleep: there is less whistling in the respiration, and occasionally he is entirely free in his breathing, but the cough retains the same peculiarity so indicative of the disease. 18th. Entire relief; respiration free and easy; the enough, however, remained sharp and dry for several days, and then disappeared.

Dr. T. says that he was particularly struck with the success in this case, from having lost a child with croup in the same family, and of the same age, three years before, who was not attacked in a more violent manner. The treatment was then commenced by emetics, and a free bleeding from the jugular, and by leeches and the continued exhibition of calomel *without opium*; the effect of which was to prostrate the vital powers, and to deprive the patient of the assistance of those functions which tend to support life. The inference was irresistible, that the success of the present case was to be attributed to the difference in the treatment.

Ischuria.—Dr. L. DEPEYRE, in a communication in the *New York Medical Journal* for May last, states that he has always succeeded by the following method in dilating the urethra in cases of ischuria. Leeches, demi-baths, and emollient fomentations must be always premised. Eight cases out of ten, he says, will yield to these measures; in those which resist them, he proceeds as follows:—

“ The patient being extended upon his back, I fill a common injecting syringe with olive oil, a little warmed. The canal is forcibly, but gently distended by this means; then withdrawing the syringe, and holding firmly the

end of the penis with the left hand, in order to retain the oil, I press the anterior part of the canal with the right, so as to force the oil to pass the stricture, and enter the bladder. This operation is repeated many times in immediate succession, until I perceive that the oil has passed the stricture with more ease and with less pain. I then have recourse to the catheter, and with little trouble succeed in passing the stricture."

Carpenter's Oil of Cantharidin.—Mr. CARPENTER, an ingenious pharmacist of this city, has prepared a solution of the active principle of cantharides in oil, and which, it appears to us, will prove a useful preparation. A few drops of it, rubbed two or three times on any part of the body, is said to produce all the vesicating effects of the common blister plaster.

University of Maryland.—THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D. has been elected Professor of Anatomy, and JULIUS T. DUCATEL, Professor of Chemistry, in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland.

Dispensatory of the United States.—We understand that Drs. G. B. WOOD and FRANKLIN BACHE have in preparation a Dispensatory, intended as a companion to the *Pharmacopœia of the United States*, and which will exhibit a complete view of the present state of pharmacy. The learning and talents of these gentlemen authorize the expectation, that their task will be ably executed.

Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.—Our valued collaborator, DR. R. E. GRIFFITH, Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy* in the Philadelphia School of Medicine, has been appointed, by the college, the editor of the *Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*, in the place of the late DR. ELLIS. That *Journal* could not have been placed in abler hands, and we have no doubt, from our intimate acquaintance with the talents, learning, and industry of the editor, that the character of that useful publication will be greatly advanced by this appointment.

Clinical Illustrations of Fever, comprising a Report of the Cases Treated at the London Fever Hospital, 1828-29. By ALEXANDER TWEEDE, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. &c. Messrs. CAREY and LEA have just published this valuable work—it is a useful companion to the excellent treatise on fever by SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND.

At the annual convention of the Faculty held on the 6th of June, 1831, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

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